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MORE ABOUT PUBLIC UTILITIES

V. S. Peet of Salt Lake Makes
Reply to Article by Senator
W. W. Seegmiller.

ENDORSES OUR STAND ON SUGAR QUESTION

Explains His Presence in the Lobby of
Last Legislature and Believes All
Corporations Should be Included.

Editor Iron County Record, Dear Sir:—Your excellent editorial on "The Price of Sugar" in the Record of May 26th and Mr. W. W. Seegmiller's political answer to my article on a "Public Utility Commission" will be my theme for this week's Record. First: I will answer Mr. Seegmiller's last paragraph, because it is a personal attack on my integrity. Mr. Seegmiller asks:

"I should like, also, to ask Mr. Peet why he is so actively opposing a public utilities commission. Is it because of his love for the public, because of his great interest in their welfare? or could it be possible that he is employed by some corporation? I remember very distinctly that he spent many days and weeks in the last legislature lobbying against the public utilities bill. Was this simply because without remuneration he was willing to work for the best interests of the people, or was he employed by somebody to do what he could against the bill? Naturally, we look to the motive and if Mr. Peet would, he could easily set our minds at rest on this point."

Mr. Seegmiller very well knew, or else he is very forgetful, that I spent some time in the last legislature getting the "Honest Advertising Bill" passed. I am a member of the Salt Lake Advertising Club and was on a committee along with Mr. Ray Witter and Mr. Malcolm McAllister to urge the legislature to pass such a bill. I talked with nearly every member of both houses, including Mr. Seegmiller. I also gave Mr. Seegmiller a copy of the bill we desired to have passed. The Honest Advertising bill was passed by both houses but it was either lost or stolen in going from the Senate to the Governor and it never became a law.

It was during my work on this bill that the Public Utility bill came before the legislature and as I had been industrial agent for the Nevada-California and Oregon railroad, I knew of the evil effects and that both the railroads and the other public utilities would be imposed upon and handicapped by the public utility commission, unless they used the "Sunnybrook ponies and Royal Havana silencers" and I will further add the "long green." If space would permit I would give specific instances. I could tell how the new Pine Creek, Oregon, depot was moved one-half mile from the city on 40 acres of land owned by the president of the railroad owned, against the protest of all the residents of that city to the public utility commission, and I further know that 40 acres of land was bought for \$125 per acre and that the president of that railroad sold business lots 25x140 feet near the depot for \$500 each.

I know that the Pennsylvania railroad practically controls that state and that Southern Pacific Company has equally as strong a hold in California, in spite of their public utility commissions. I have never heard of a single instance where the utility commission of California has done one thing against the wishes of the Southern Pacific company, and I know that the commission has handicapped the smaller roads of that state and that the commission has been a general detriment to the common people.

The Price of Sugar Editorial.

I would advise every reader of The Record to read again the editorial in that paper of May 26th, for it was that very thought that made me take an interest in the Evans bill at our last legislature.

It was during a committee debate on that bill that I asked its supporters if they would be willing to add to it all corporations chartered in our state, which would include the sugar companies, the creamery trust, the Master Plumbers trust, the Salt Lake City Produce Commission association, the Utah Butchers and Grocers trust, the Utah Copper Corporation, the Salt trust, the Utah Coal combination, etc. The following is what I said to that committee:

"If you are going to control the railroads and public utilities of Utah, why not extend that authority to the chartered stock corporations doing business in this state. Such corporations are protected by the state to the extent that the stockholders are not individually responsible for the debts of the corporations incur."

"With such authority I invest the price of coal in Utah from the time it leaves the mine until it gets into the consumer's coal bin. The railroad freight on coal from the nearest mine, 111 miles away, is \$1.60 per ton. To get that coal from the car to your coal bin, although it may not be twenty rods away, is \$1.75. If the Evans bill is intended to be honest and fair, why not empower it to investigate the Salt Lake Coal trust and other corporations here? When sugar that is made in Utah, can jump up \$1.50 per sack in a single night and nearly \$2.00 in five days, when there has been no change in the price of beets that it is made of, or the wages in the field or factory, or the freight rates, why not in the name of all that is honest and fair, amend the Evans bill so that it can hold down the sugar price flying machine?"

The farmer has no rights that the creamery companies are bound to respect; they not only set the price of milk that they buy of the farmer, but they also tell him what he will have to pay for creamery butter; they get him both coming and going.

Last fall apples were 50 cents per bushel in Utah orchards and \$1.50 on the Salt Lake market. Tomatoes were \$12.00 to \$15.00 a ton at the canneries and from 3 to 5 cents per pound on the Salt Lake market or an increase of over 500 per cent.

Copper has increased in price over 100 per cent during the last year and yet wages for the employees only a about 15 per cent.

When I put most of the above facts to the friends of the Evans bill they were astonished to think that anyone would have the audacity to suggest any investigation of Utah's private monopolies and "gentlemen's agreements."

Mr. Seegmiller states that he has become converted to a public utility commission. Would he support a bill that would include "Utah corporations," especially those companies that inflate the prices of the necessities of life that the common people have to buy? If he is like the friends of the Evans bill he could not.

Mr. Seegmiller further states: "Without quoting figures, I invite your attention to the expense of our state government, and ask you to look in the session laws of the last legislature and see what the Governor's office alone is costing us."

And yet with the above complaint Mr. Seegmiller is willing to add another attachment to Utah's extravagance, and political machine for more graft and expense.

The County Commissioners of Salt Lake county have taken control of her public utilities without extra expense. Now why should the State Legislature turn their power and the power of the Attorney General, to a political machine at great expense to the State? Yours truly,

V. S. PEET,

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 23, 1916.

BOY KILLED WHEN HIS SADDLE TURNS

Isaiah Urie Victim of Fatal Accident
In Cedar Canyon Last Sunday
Afternoon at 4 O'Clock.

A most distressing accident occurred in the Cedar canyon last Sunday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, which cost 12 year old Isaiah Urie, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Urie, his life.

The following account of the unfortunate affair is based on information obtained from the boy's father, who, as also Mrs. Urie, is heart-broken over the affair.

The family are dairymen at their ranch in the canyon, and Isaiah and his sister Martha, 15 years old, started to ride from their ranch to the ranch of Mrs. Mary Gower, a little more than two miles distant.

In climbing the hills Isaiah noticed that his saddle was slipping back, the cinches being rather loose, and tried to draw the saddle forward without dismounting. In doing so, the saddle turned, and the boy's foot becoming fast in the stirrup, he was swung round and round by the horse, his head and body being battered by the rocks and stumps, it being a very rough spot where the accident occurred. In the mean time the sister was making frantic efforts to catch the horse by the bits and hold it. In a final effort to seize the reins, the horse was caused to shy and the boy's foot was released, but not until he had been done to death by the cruel rocks and stumps.

Martha made him as comfortable as possible and then rode to the Gower ranch for assistance as speedily as possible. Mrs. Gower responded, and leaving the injured boy in her charge the sister rode back to the Urie ranch and informed her parents of what had occurred. It was almost unnecessary for her to speak when she entered the door pale faced and wild eyed. The boy's father had seen the whole occurrence in a vivid dream the night before. He sprang into the saddle that the girl had just vacated and hastened to the scene of the accident, but was too late to see his boy alive. The end came just a few minutes before he arrived, but the boy never regained consciousness after the accident.

The father carried the limp and lifeless little form to the ranch of David Haight and prepared the remains for bringing to town, where they arrived the same evening.

The funeral services were held in the tabernacle Tuesday afternoon, the speakers being John Parry, L. W. Jones and Bishop A. G. Matheson.

Cedar's Building Boom.

A stranger passing through Main street in Cedar City these days will observe as much building in progress as is usually apparent in a town of two or three times our population. Two large brick garages are in course of erection, one of which is to cost approximately \$10,000 and include a home for the local steam laundry; the other is to cost \$6,000 and will be a modern hospital for sick and tired automobiles in every respect. Farther up the street the Cedar Sheep Association is raising its old buildings and preparing for the erection of a \$25,000 addition to the building now occupied. The Cedar Hotel is also demolishing the old building at the north of the hotel proper and preparing to erect a new \$12,000 addition. These, with a number of new and modern homes, constitute a building program approximating \$100,000 for Cedar City the present year.

POET E. C. COX JOURNEYS HENCE

Death Relieves Him From Painful and Hopeless Bed of Suffering

SPLENDID TYPE OF MAN UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED

Had Eventful Career, Making His Own Way in the World From His Seventh Year.

GONE TO HIS REST.

Gone to his rest in yonder silent tomb; No more oppressed with earthly care and strife, Gone from the scenes of mingled joy and grief, That summed the sum of this mortal life.

Gone from the dear ones he most cherished here; His home, his friends and all that life held dear, To sleep in peace, beyond all doubt and dread, Until the grave yields its illustrious dead.

Gone through the mystic depths that bound earth and lost a true and honest man, Aye, one of nature's noblemen was he, Of sterling worth and strict integrity.

Who trod the path of duty with his might, For God had given him to seek the light. Devoted, true, a faithful to the end; Grieve not that he has left this sphere of pain.

A loving husband, father, brother, friend, Your present loss is his eternal gain. For now he dwells in mansions bright and fair; Reaping the treasures he has laid up there.

And when your earthly pilgrimage is o'er, What ecstasy to greet him on that shore, Where life is endless, and where all is joy, And happiness unmingled with alloy.

The above could have been written for himself, instead of a friend.

After five months of severe and hopeless suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke, death last Saturday relieved the afflicted soul of E. C. Cox, Cedar City's poetic genius and one of the best loved and most estimable characters that the place held.

The funeral services were held in the tabernacle Sunday afternoon at the close of the regular sacramental services, the meeting being addressed by Elders John V. Adams, Henry W. Lunt, Dr. M. J. Macfarlane and Bishop A. G. Matheson. All spoke of the honesty, sociability, good character and worthy characteristics of the deceased. The choir rendered appropriate music, and a beautiful duet was sung by Helen Nelson and Urana Jones.

The floral decorations, of which in life the departed was a great admirer, were many and profuse. The attendance was large, and a long procession followed the remains to their last resting place.

While deceased lived to reasonably ripe old age, being 78 years old, his mind was bright and active up to the time that the affliction fell upon him, and apparently he had many years still to live. Some of his more recent poetical writings were among his best.

He bore a polish and refinement notwithstanding he had been in humble circumstances the greater part of his life which proclaimed him as one of nature's noblemen. His cheerful disposition and his sincere concern for his fellows, made his society welcome and endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He will be keenly missed by the community.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Edwin Charles Cox, son of Abraham and Frances Beard Cox, was born May 21, 1838, at Sommershire, England. At the early age of seven years he went out as page boy to Sir Edward Storde, one of the barons of England. From the environment of this place he acquired most of his early education, and being among the titled and what is known as the gentry, he learned much of the grace and refinement of the higher circles of English society. When he became of an age to learn a trade he went as an apprentice to a landscape gardener at the same place. After completing his apprenticeship he accepted a position as landscape gardener at the Watley Rectory, where he remained for some years as gardener. From there he went to work in the coal and iron district of Wales, where he heard the gospel and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He remained seven years in Wales, learned to read, write and speak the Welsh language and for several years was secretary of the mission there. While in this work he became acquainted with Richard Palmer, who was there as a missionary. From the time he was an earnest worker in the cause he had embraced. Having acquired a good insight into music from Miss Storde, the old baron's sister, he accompanied the missionaries to assist them with the singing and later did missionary work himself, suffering persecution and mob violence for the gospel's sake.

After leaving Wales he again took a position as gardener at one of the large estates in London. There he met Mary E. Reid, who was cook at the same place and who afterwards became his wife. At the time of their marriage (June 8, 1865) Mary did not belong to the Latter-day Saint church, but through his earnestness and zeal she was soon converted and baptized. In the spring of '69 they set sail for



America, landing at Long Island in June. He secured a position as gardener and remained in the vicinity of New York for five years, then continued on to Utah, the home of his religion.

Arriving at Cedar City in the fall of '74 they went to live with his old friend, Richard Palmer. The market for garden produce in Cedar City was at that time very limited, so he took up carpentry with his brother Sam who had immigrated with him. He early organized a gardeners' club, but owing to lack of market it met with but little success. He was battered from pillar to post, working at all sorts of things, as most people of the West did. In January, 1896, his wife died, leaving him with 8 of the nine children that had come to them. The following year his oldest child, Mrs. Joseph S. Smith, was killed in an accident on the mountain road.

In 1898 he went east to visit relatives and hunt up genealogy and in October of the same year was married to Julia A. Seaman of Sabula, Iowa. Together they made several visits to his family in Cedar City, and in 1908 he again made his home here. At the age of 70 years he began the erection of their home, which he himself has built and finished since, having also made several pieces of furniture.

All through his life he has taken pleasure in writing poems, a great many of which have been published.

January 24 of the present year, while sitting at his table after dinner, he was smitten with paralysis, completely disabling his left side. From then until the time of his death on June 24th, he endured great pain and suffering. However, at the last he passed away very quietly, with his wife and five of his children at his bedside. He leaves, besides his faithful and devoted wife, the following named children: Mrs. Nelly Smith, Everard A. Cox, Mrs. Orsen F. Tyler of Thatcher, Arizona, Mrs. Robert Mumford, Edwin R. Cox, Dr. W. C. Cox of St. George and Mrs. Tipton Ahlstrom, 34 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren.

SENATOR SEEGMILLER CONGRATULATES US.

Approves the Course of The Record in
"Defending the People Against
Their Exploiters."

The following letter from Senator Seegmiller of this district is very much appreciated because it comes from a man who has personally shown himself to be a true and loyal friend to the people he was chosen to represent, and the more so because it came unsolicited from him:

Kanab, Utah, June 26, 1916.

Mr. Charles S. Wilkinson, Editor Iron County Record, Cedar City, Utah. Dear Sir:—I have been watching your attitude on state politics, prohibition, Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, the Deseret News, public utilities, and in fact all things progressive and just; and I wish sincerely to congratulate you upon your capable and fearless defense of the people against their exploiters.

Your attitude on the Deseret News is just and true. I hope the time will come when so many of the county papers will handle the vital issues of this state in a clean and fearless way that the dailies will be compelled to fall in line; for after all our county papers represent more territory, if not more people, than do our dailies.

Wishing you continued success in your worthy undertaking, I am,
Yours sincerely,
WM. W. SEEGMILLER.

Why can't the merchants of Utah, at least in those towns where sugar factories are not located, put a ban on the Utah and Idaho product and insist on cane sugar only until the price is made as low, at least, as it is in eastern cities? This would rob the local companies of the "velvet" they are fleecing from the home people, and they would very soon find a way of appealing to the trust in New York for a more favorable price for local consumers. If this does not effect a reformation, then we would advise substituting honey, molasses or saccharine for sugar until the trust is compelled to give us a fair deal.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

NephiPaper Reviews History of
Struggle to Make Utah
a Dry State.

SAYS LOCAL OPTION IS ONLY A "JOKER."

Claims Majority of Utah People Want
State-wide Prohibition, and Says,
"Let the People Rule."

(Nephi City News.)

Several years ago a reform wave passed over the State of Utah. The main object sought was the eliminating and abolishing of the liquor traffic from our midst. After much tribulation, in which long sessions of the legislature were consumed, the present local option law was the result.

Under this law the people of the cities and the smaller places in the counties were made into voting units, and expressed their will through the ballot box, whether these units in which they resided should be dry or wet.

Now this seemed a fair proposition at the time, as every city that voted for dry conditions assumed that it would be impossible to ship any of the wet goods into their midst, a conclusion which they had every right to assume.

But right here they were due for an awakening, for they found to their sorrow that it was just as easy to get booze in as it was under the saloon system, and a great deal cheaper, and where it had been purchased by the bottle, it was now being bought by the barrel. Strenuous efforts were made by the local officers to put down this shipping of the amber fluid into our dry cities, but the powers that be ruled that under certain restrictions that were easily complied with, it could be shipped here, limited only by the size of the shipper's purse.

Well, there was only one thing to do—wait till the Legislature met again and have this matter fixed. Well, the people waited, and the Legislature finally got into session and the Cannon bill was passed by the lower house, which called for a state-wide law.

But right here somebody must have roared scared that Utah was really going to have prohibition, for the Senate, after nights of wrangling, finally turned the measure down, for no other reason so far as the people of this state could see, than that the law was really going to prohibit.

Now two more years of waiting, and the powers that be, met again to shane the destinies of a free people, and after due consideration it was thought advisable not to reopen the liquor question again as it caused too much agitation. What do you know about that?

The people of Utah are long suffering. They waited, public sentiment became somewhat stronger and men were elected to the last session that really knew what they wanted, and a state-wide law by both houses was enacted and every citizen thought that at last the liquor question was going to be settled for all time; but the love of Moses! they failed to consider that their action, although they were the representatives of the citizens of a great state, must meet the approval of a Governor, which as we all know it failed to get, and once more the people were bunched.

But some little relief was given in order to throw out a little sop: the Funk bill was approved; it was a law passed with the best of intentions, but as far as providing a remedy for which the people in dry cities craved, it was as barren of results as it is possible for a law to be, and the poor dear neophytes were faked once more. Under this law it could not be shipped within the state, but owing to the fact that Utah was only partly dry, inter-state shipments could not be prevented providing the wet goods were for personal use. (A joker.)

But it is unnecessary to ship it from out of the state. With the facilities that the automobile give for traveling from place to place, and with wet towns dotted all over the country, it is merely a pleasure trip to obtain a supply of the liquid. Of course the court rulings are that it must be for personal use. (Another joker.)

This paper is for state-wide prohibition, but opposed to local option in any manner or form, a state law that puts one town at the mercy of another, without any specific clause that will properly and adequately protect a dry community is wrong, and should be repealed at the first opportunity.

This is just what local option does, and because the people voted for this condition and it has proved a failure, is not any reason why it should be saddled on them for ever, not by any means; for it has turned out to be the biggest farce that was ever put upon the statute books, as far as giving the relief it was supposed to give.

It is time for the people who want state-wide prohibition, minus any political deals, clauses, jokers, star-chamber sessions, midnight interviews or any Governor's opinion, to get in line.

Don't imagine that this reform will come by merely expressing a wish that

we ought to have it, it will take work of the hardest kind, for the liquor interests are not asleep. If the people of this state, who claim that they are in the largest majority, are sincere in their fight for prohibition, they will flock to the primaries of all political parties, and see to it that none but friends of state-wide prohibition are elected delegates to the state conventions where the real work of platform making, and ticket naming is done.

The majority of the people of Utah want a chance to vote on the question, but they don't want any affair in which their expressed wish will be defeated by legal clauses that makes the law inoperative as far as accomplishing the results that are desired. Let the people rule.

STEPHEN SMITH CALLED BY THE GRIM REAPER

Death Results From Ulcer on Brain—
Deceased is the Last of Benjamin Smith Family.

Last Monday morning the community was shocked and surprised to learn of the sudden and unexpected death of Stephen Smith, the last survivor of the family of Benjamin Smith, Sr., one of the early settlers of this city. Most of us were not aware of Stephen's illness. It is learned that he came down from the Ashdod sawmill on June 21st, suffering with severe headache and pains in the head. Later Dr. Macfarlane was called to see him, and decided that he was suffering from an abscess on the brain. A post mortem proved the correctness of this diagnosis.

Stephen was 44 years, 2 months and 12 days old at the time of his death, and was unmarried.

Funeral services were held in the tabernacle yesterday afternoon, the speakers being Ex-Bishop W. H. Corry, Andrew Corry, Jethro Palmer and Bishop Matheson. All bore testimony to the good character and peaceable, industrious disposition of deceased. Interment was made in the Cedar cemetery.

Deceased's last illness was spent at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Spindle.

Y. L. M. I. A. TO WORK FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

At the June conference of the Mutual Improvement Associations the following slogan was presented and received with great enthusiasm: "We stand for state and nation-wide prohibition."

Coached and assisted by such stalwart workers as Apostle Heber J. Grant, Apostle Anthony W. Ivins, and others, the Mutuals and particularly the Young Ladies' organization, will this year wield a strong influence in the electing of delegates to the various conventions who are well grounded in this principle.

Locally the Mutuals will open their campaign by an outdoor temperance meeting next Sunday evening, which will be addressed by Attorney Will B. Higgins, and will include a number of appropriate musical numbers.

Turn out and help the good cause along.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our thanks and appreciation for all the favors and sympathy bestowed upon us by friends and neighbors during the affliction we have just been called to pass thru. They could not have done more for us, and we deeply appreciate it all and the kindly motives which prompted it.

MR. & MRS. THOMAS Urie.

ANOTHER ROAD RECORD FOR CHALMERS SIX-20.

Detroit-Indianapolis Time Lowered by
Durham, Driving Record-Breaking
Chicago-New York Car.

Piloting the same Chalmers Six-30 roadster in which he broke the Chicago-New York record two weeks ago, Ben F. Durham arrived in Indianapolis on June 19, from Detroit with a new record of eight hours and twenty minutes for the 305 mile run.

Two hundred and sixty miles of the Indianapolis trip were made in a driving rain, over roads flooded by recent continued bad weather. Numerous detours at points where new stretches of road were under construction caused delay as did the breaking of a shock absorber which spelled a loss of nineteen minutes for repairs.

"The performance of the 3,400 R. P. M. Chalmers under conditions even worse than on my New York trip was a revelation to me," said Durham on his arrival at Indianapolis. "Although the roads were in bad shape, we did not use chains at any point, the wonderful road balance of the car keeping us right side up at all times. Our average of 35.91 miles per hour for the trip is a remarkable one, considering weather conditions. I am confident, though, that the Chalmers Six-30 can cut at least 30 minutes from this record if rain and poor roads are eliminated from our schedule."

Some idea of the pace traveled by Durham in his trip to Indianapolis can be gained from a comparison of the fastest train time of nine hours flat and the Chalmers record of eight hrs. and 22 minutes.

J. David Leigh, Lund, Utah, is agent for Chalmers cars in this territory. —Adv.

Dr. Macfarlane reports the arrival of a baby boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster last Monday.